

KLIKOV, V.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ZHURAVLEV, O.A., inzh.

Study of the ventilation of a horizon of secondary crushing.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.6:57-60 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kasakhskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy rudnichnoy ventiljatsii.
(Mine ventilation)

KLIKOV, V.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUB, M.P.,
inzh.

Study of the operation of fans of the main ventilation system. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.11:119-123 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii i tekhniki
bezopastnosti Kazakhskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta. 2. Kazakh-
skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Klikov, Chulakov). 3. Sverd-
lovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva (for Zub).
(Zyryanovsk District--Mine ventilation)

CZ/8-52(82)-10-4/39

AUTHORS: Klikorka, J; Machovec, M; Horák, J, and Šelikovsky, A.TITLE: Zinc with Selenides I (O selenidu zinečnatém. I)
The Spectral Transparency of Thin Films; Luminescence
(Spektrální propustnost tenkých filmů; luminiscence)PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol. 52(82), Nr 10, pp 1866 - 1871
(Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: Zinc selenide is becoming increasingly important because of its red luminescence and large quantum yield which makes it very suitable for colour television (Ref. 9 - 11). The zinc selenide was sublimated in vacuum and fractions of varying colouration and varying purity obtained. The dependence of the spectral transparency on the wave lengths was measured on thin films of the purest fraction. The intensity of luminescence under the impact of cathode rays was determined for the individual fractions, and the dependence on the wave lengths in the yellow and the beginning of the red region of the visible spectrum defined. A micro-x-ray apparatus Mikromet was used, and the Debye-Scherrer method applied. The Debyograms were determined. The purest zinc selenides can be prepared by direct synthesis in vacuum combined with vacuum

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Zinc with Selenides.I. The Spectral Transparency of Thin Films;
Luminescence.

sublimation of the obtained substance. Only traces of impurities (Cu and Fe) could be observed in sample 5 after three sublimations, and in sample 6, apart from Cu and Fe, also traces of Cd and Pb. The described reactions in the gaseous phase between $ZnCl_2$, Se and H_2 are actually the reaction between $ZnCl_2$ and H_2Se , and the formation of hexagonal modifications was to be expected. However, in all cases structures of cubical shape Td (sphalerite) were found. This is contrary to the statements of Pences-Diacon. A hexagonal modification was observed in ZnS , CdS and $CdSe$. The spectral transmittance of thin zinc selenide films on the wave lengths can be observed in a graph given in Fig. 1. Debyograms of scratched thin film (Fig.2a) and of a pure crystalline zinc selenide film (Fig.2b) prove that the structure of both films is identical. The intensity of luminescence of the zinc selenide also depends on the wave lengths (Fig.3). Yellow samples show a higher intensity of luminescence than green samples. Purer samples emit more intensive radiation under identifical conditions than impurer samples.

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Zinc with Selenides.I. The Spectral Transparency of Thin Films; Luminescence

CZ/8-52(82)10-4/39

The defined curves show in the region 825A-6400A only a slight local maximum. It is known that more than one band can be observed in the luminescence spectrum of ZnO and ZnS. ZnO can have one band in the green and one in the orange region; ZnS emits radiation in various regions according to its content of activators etc. It can obviously be assumed that a smaller local maximum occurs before the maximum around 7,500A which is due to some active impurities. There are 3 Figures, 1 Table and 20 References: 9 English, 3 Czech, 2 Russian, 5 German and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra anorganické chemie, Vysoká škola chemicko-technologická, Pardubice (Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Institute for Chemical Technology, Pardubice)

SUBMITTED: 16th November, 1957

Card 3/3

KLICKORKA, J.

Klickorka, J. Klimontowicz and colleagues, A.
Zinc Sulfide II. (Oxidative Luminescence). Nature
of Luminescence of Zinc Sulfide (Characterization
Studies) (Klimontowicz)
Solid State, 1989, Vol. 6(2), pp 1672 - 1674
(Chemical Physics)

Abstracts
Reviews
Comments
Authors

Card 2/2

The appearance and characteristics of zinc sulfide samples
are described. The samples are obtained by the reduction
of zinc oxide by carbon or carbon monoxide (carbothermal) and vacuum
method. The possible disturbances of the crystallization
of sulfurized zinc sulfide were analyzed, and the
luminescence which could form luminescent centers in
particular. 20 samples of size 0.1-0.2 g were prepared.
The temperature variation from 100 - 400°C, and the
luminescence under the influence of ultraviolet rays do
not change. Zinc sulfide samples from the pulley
the furnace and crucible. The authors examined the
variations in relation to the most likely lumines-
cent centers in the sulfide structure. Zinc sulfide
contains. Before impurity which could cause the
luminescence of zinc sulfide samples were also investigated.
Part may be due to the presence of zinc sulfide
impurities, only as could be determined by spectral

analysis. Zinc samples showed luminescence under the action of electrons, X-ray and gamma rays.
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References
Comments
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Zinc Sulfide II. Nature of Luminescence of Zinc Sulfide
Card 3/2

Abstracts
Reviews
Comments
Authors

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KLIKORKA, J.

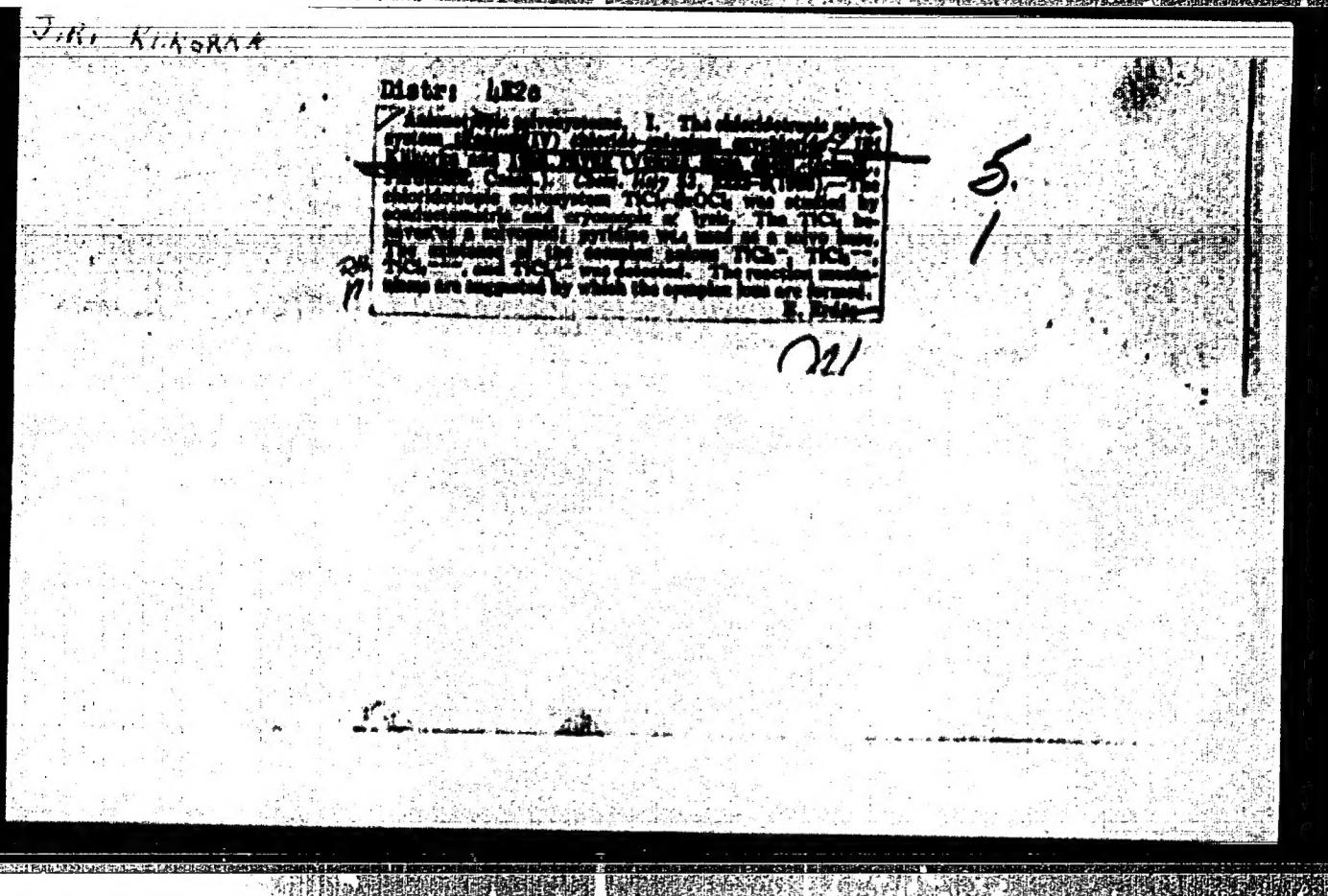
CI/8/52(82)/10-27/39
AUTHORS: Korch, J., Klikorka, J., and Collboraky, A.
TITLE: On zinc-silicium III rectifying effect of Zn/Si₂O₅/Al
cell (Zn/silicium simonite III. Uměřený efekt
stikacího Zn/Si₂O₅/Al)
PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1958, Vol 52(82), Br 10, pp 1994-1998
(Czechoslovakia)
ABSTRACT: The Zn/Si₂O₅/Al cell was examined for rectifying effect.
This cell did not show good rectifying properties. Struc-
ture of cell is given together with its method of
preparation and certain results.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 references, 3 of which
are Czech, 1 English.
ASSOCIATION: Vysoké učení chemicko-technologické, Pardubice
(Technical University of Chemical Technology, Pardubice)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6"

Thermal dissociation of zinc oxide. JMK Hora, Jaromír Horaček, and Alex Černý. *Vysoká M. Chem.*, 1966, 1, 103-106. Prague, Czechoslovakia. *Czech. J. Chem.*, May 13, 1966. Zinc oxide, ZnO prep'd. by the dehydration of pure $Zn(OH)_2$ was heated at temp's. from 400 to 1400° in air at normal pressure (at a pressure of 10^{-4} mm). From its behaviour one concludes that in the temp. range 800-1400° predominantly elementary O is split out, the Zn^{++} ions remaining in their normal lattice positions; their charges are compensated by the electrons which are left from the O ions. K. Radde.

5.

KETROKA, J.

7/18/74
Thermal dissociation of zinc chalcogenides. Jaromír
Horáček and JHL Kellermann. Dětská Mola chem.-techn.,
Praha, Czech. Česoslov. čas. prac. fyzického mola
chem.-techn. Pardubice 1959, 59-68.—The luminescence of
10 samples of ZnO irradiated by cathode rays was studied at
atm. pressure and *in situ*. The samples were previously
heat-treated at 400-1400° for 30 min. Samples treated at
800-1400° exhibited a green luminescence (max. intensity
at 1280°) owing to a dissociation of ZnO and escape of O.
A similar explanation was suggested for behavior of other semi-
conductors (ZnS, ZnSe, and ZnTe). Alešej B. Boltomský—

KLIKORKA, J.

The luminescence of cadmium tungstate. J. Klikora,
J. Horáček, and A. Čathovsky (Vysoké školy chemicko-
technické, Pardubice, Czech.S.). Collection Czechoslov. Chem.
Commun., 25, 382-86 (1960).—Radiation intensity at wave
length was detd. for CdWO₄ samples heated in air, O₂, H₂, N₂,
and *in vacuo*. From the luminescence intensities and positions
of resulting max. the processes are discussed which lead
to the formation of luminescent samples. The effect of the
presence of Cu⁺⁺ and Mn⁺⁺ ions on the luminescence in-
tensity was investigated.

Distr1 - 4520

The conductivity of silver tungstate. J. Kilková, A. Čelíkenský, and I. Horák (Výroba kola chemico-technické, Pardubice, Czech.). Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 25, 587-9 (1960).—The temp. dependence of the cond. of AgWO₄ has an exponential character typical of semiconductors. The cond. does not depend on the partial pressure of the O₂. E. Rudec.

OAT

KLIKORKA, Jiri

"Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry" by Holleman and Wiberg. Reviewed
by Jiri Klikorka. Chem prum 11 no.11:598-599 N '61.

1. Vysocka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

KLIKORKA, J.

"Handbook of preparative inorganic chemistry" by G. Brauer. Reviewed
by J. Klikorka. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.2:509-510 F '62.

KLIKORKA, J.

"Handbook of preparative inorganic chemistry" by Georg Bauer
and others. Vol. 2. Reviewed by J. Klikorka. Chem listy 57
no. 4/410-411 Ap '63.

PAVLIK, I.; KLIKORKA, J.

Infrared spectrum of the ferricinium cation. Coll Cs Chem 30 no.3:664-674 Mr '65.

1. Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Institute of Chemical Technology, Pardubice. Submitted December 19, 1963.

TSIKLIS, D.S.; KHIEVA, A.I.; SHEDROVY, L.I.

Phase equilibrium in the system ethanol - ethylene - water at
high pressures and temperatures. Khim.prom. no.5:401-406 J1-Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Ethanol) (Ethylene) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

KLIKOVICH, Ryshard, Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the process of threshing corn". Khar'kov, 1959. 12 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Khar'kov Polytech Inst im V. I. Lenin), 120 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 115)

KLIKS, R.

Earls Court, exhibition hall in London. Vnesh. torg. 41 no.6:
31-32 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnnyy khudoshnik bystavki SSSR v. Londone.
(London—Exhibitions)

24(8)

AUTHORS:

Al'tshuler, Ya. A., Engineer, Bakushchik, Z. I., Sov/119-59-5-12/22
Engineer, Klikashyn, B. G., Engineer

TITLE:

Measuring the Temperature of Rotating Surfaces (Izmereniye
temperatury vrashchayushchikhsya poverkhnostey)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, pp 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the modern production processes of thin organic plastics, paper, thin nonferrous metal foils and many other materials, machines with smooth cylindrical fullers and drums are used. The temperature of the surface of these rotating fullers and drums is an important parameter of the technological process, and must be constantly measured with minimum inertia and maximum accuracy. The measurement of these temperatures is, however, a rather complicated problem. The temperature measured by a radiation pyrometer (radiation temperature) is always lower than the real temperature, and depends on the coefficient ε of the total emissivity. The authors made a number of experiments concerning the measurement of the surface temperature on a polished metal fuller. These experiments fully confirmed the restricted applicability of the ordinary radiation pyrometers for the measurement of temperatures of polished metal surfaces with low emission coefficients. The

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contact methods are well suited for a rather accurate measurement of the temperature of immovable metal surfaces. In case of movable surfaces, however, the results may be much distorted by the large and uncertain errors due to friction. The instruments developed up to date had often a low sensitivity and a high inertia. At the Konstruktorische byuro "Termopribor" (g. L'vov) (Design Office "Termopribor" (Town of L'vov)), a contact-primary element with small inertia was developed for the measurement of temperature of rotating surfaces. This device DTB-018, which no longer shows the shortcomings of former instruments, uses a thin curved plate of heat-conducting, elastic and wear-resisting material as contact element. Electrodes of "chromel" and "coperl" (koperl') are welded to this plate. Various constructive details of this device are discussed in short. Also the errors of measurement caused by friction are evaluated, they are in the order of magnitude of 2°C . Subsequently, the character of the temperature distribution along the plate is discussed. The technical data of the primary elements DTB-018 are as follows: measuring range 0 to 200°C , threshold of sensitiveness 2°C , reproducibility of deflections 0.5°C , inertia under 2 sec, error of measurement of the temperature of an

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unmoved smooth metal surface 2.5%. The primary elements DTV-18 were tested regarding production possibilities at the Moskovskiy shinnyy zavod (Moscow Tire Plant); they are recommended for the control and regulation of surface temperatures of calenders and similar machines. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

KLIKUNAYTE
USSR 9 Cultivated Plants. Ornamental
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25293

Author: Klikunayte, O.

Inst: Not given

Title: Meadow Grasses and Their Use in Green Plantings
of the Lithuanian SSR

Orig Pub: V sb.: Materialy I-go resp. soveshchaniya po
zelenomu str-vu. Vil'nyus, Gaz.-zhurn. izd-vo,
1957, 70-80

Abstract: No abstract.

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END
155

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 09/18/2001 (Baia Mare); HERLING, C.,
student; PIRSAN, L.C., student (Bucuresti); CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6
COSTACHESCU, C.V.; LAMBA, Stelian (Constanta); LIVIU, Petre
(Pucioasa); STRATESCU, Ion, student; BRINZANESCU, V., elev
(Constanta); KLIM, Bratu, student (Bucuresti); TEMPEANU, C.
(Hunedorara); CALINESCU, Aurelian (Brasov); MUNTEANU, Valentin
(Cluj); OPREA, Miron (Ploiesti); MIHAILEANU, N.; TIGANOIU, Al.,
inginer; Buicliu, Gh.; POPA, Eugen I. (Iasi)

Proposed problems. Gas mat B 14 no. 8:481-485 Ag '63.

1. Institutul Politehnic Bucuresti (for Herling).

18.7540

K. M.

35197

S/185/62/007/002/013/016
D299/D302

AUTHORS: Dutchak, Ya.Y., Elym, M.M., and Mykolaychuk, O.H.

TITLE: On the viscosity of some liquid metal alloys

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 2, 1962,
217 - 219

TEXT: The results are given of measurements of kinematic viscosity of the liquid alloys Sn-Bi (20 % Bi), Cu-Sn (8 % Sn), and Sn-Cd (32.25 % Cd) over a wide temperature-range; from the viscosity values, the free activation energy of viscous flow was calculated. In the references it was shown that the structure of a liquid and its viscous properties are related. The kinematic viscosity was determined by O.E. Meyer's method (Ref. 6: Ann. d. Phys., 43, 1, 1891), further developed by E.H. Shvydkovs'kyy (Ref. 7: Nekotoryye voprosy vyazkosti rasplavlenykh metallov, M., GITTL, 1958). In Ref. 7 (Op.cit.), the hydrodynamic problem is solved of the vibrations of an elastically-supported cylinder, filled with liquid. Thereby a formula is obtained for the kinematic viscosity ν ; the latter is

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X

On the viscosity of some liquid ...

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calculated by successive approximations. The results of the experimental determination of the viscosity of the above-mentioned liquid alloys, at various temperatures, are shown in a figure; the viscosity of all the investigated alloys decreased with temperature. The non-monotonous decrease in viscosity (with temperature), in the case of the eutectic liquid alloy Sn-Cd, is an indication of a change in the short-range order. This assumption was confirmed by X-ray investigations of the liquid alloy. The free activation energy F was calculated by the formula: $F = RT \ln \frac{M^2}{N^2}$, where R is the gas constant, T - the absolute temperature, M - the molecular weight. The temperature dependence of the free activation energy of viscous flow is shown in a figure. The free activation-energy increases with temperature. The viscosity investigations showed that in the case of an eutectic liquid Sn-Cd alloy, there are regions with structurally-pure components, whereas with increasing temperature, the various types of atoms are statistically distributed. There are 2 figures and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows:

Card 2/3

On the viscosity of some liquid ...

3/185/C2/001/002/013/016
D299/D302

S. Glasstong, K. Laidler, H. Eyring, The theory of rate processes,
New York - London, 1941.

ASSOCIATION: L'viva'kiy derzhuniversytet im. Iv. Franka (L'viv Sta-
te University im. Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1961

Card 3/3

X

BELOSHEYKOV, A.F.; KLIM, Ya.Ya.

Mechanization of the cutting out of ballast. Put' i put. khos.
7 no.5:28-29 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zamestitel' zhurnal'nika opytnoy putesvoy mashinnoy stantsii
No.27, stantsiya Mineral'nyye Vody, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi
(for Belosheykov). 2. Starshiy inzh. opytnoy putesvoy mashinnoy
stantsii No.27, stantsiya Mineral'nyye Vody, Severo-Kavkazskoy
dorogi (for Klim).
(Ballast (Railroads)--Maintenance and repair)

KLIMA, A.

"Level interval in mining with scrapers." P. 324.

RUDY. (Ministerstvo hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů). Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Acquisitions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Unclassified.

KLIMA, A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - H
Industrial Organic Synthesis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61837.

Author: A. Klina, J. Jatejicek, V. Svrcek, J. Sedlick.

Inst: Not given.

Title: Newest Information Concerning Indirect Hydration of Ethylene.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 3, 119 - 122.

Abstract: The results of laboratory and pilot-plant studies of the indirect C_2H_4 hydration by H_2SO_4 from the point of view of technology improvement (reduction of raw material and energy consumption) are presented. It was found that the H_2SO_4 consumption dropped 7 to 17% and its losses

Card 1/8

KLIMA, A., prof. dr. DrSc.

Angiodiathermia praesequatorialis. Cesk. oftal. 21 no.3:167-171
Mv '65

1. Katedra ocního lekarství lekarské fakulty University Karlovy
v Hradci Králové (vedoucí: prof. dr. M. Klíma, DrSc.).

KLIMA, D.

CZECHOSLOV/KL:/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Water Treatment. Sewage Water.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 29213

Author : Klima, D.

Inst :

Title : A Simple Apparatus for the Polarographic Determination of Oxygen in Waste Waters.

Orig Pub : Voda, 36, No 6, 148-151 (1957) (in Czech with Summaries in German, English and Russian)

Abstract : A survey of electrochemical methods for the determination of O₂. A simple apparatus for the polarographic determination of O₂ is described. The polarographic method gives more reliable results than the Winkler [TN: spelling uncertain] method.

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MLEVA, D.; R/DEK, V.

Continuous method of manufacturing sacked food. p. 508

PRACEPI PODRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu)
Praha, Czechoslovakia Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European accession, (SEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Unel.

KLIMA, Drahoslav, ins.; BLANKA, Richard; VESELA, Vlasta

Problems of laboratory control in modern smoked meat and
sausage plants. Prum potravin 15 no.9:448-453 S '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

KLIMA, Drahoslav, Ing.; BLANKA, Richard; VESELA, Vlasta

Effect of salting methods on ham color stability. Prvn
potravin 15 no.4:175-177 Ap '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KLIMES, Bedrich, Dr of Veterinary Medicine, Candidate of Sciences, and KLIMA, Frantisek, Graduate Veterinarian, Chair of Poultry Diseases (Katedra chorob druhoz), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Veterinarni fakulta), Brno.

"Effect of 2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole in Chickens Suffering From Coccidiosis."

Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 8(XCVI), No 4, August 63,
pp 217-220.

Abstract [Authors' German summary, modified]: A dose of 0.125% of 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole in drinking water and a 0.2-percent concentration in feeds reduces chicken mortality substantially during an invasion of *Escherichia tonella*. The weight gain in treated chickens was better than in untreated ones, but did not equal the gain in healthy chickens during the ten days following the invasion. The treatment left no effect in suppressing pathological-anatomical changes in dead chickens. The excretion of oocysts was reduced, especially at the beginning as compared with the untreated group, but lasted longer. A practical application of 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole against coccidiosis is especially recommendable in the present occurrence of histomonias. Three references.

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24

Tesla ZVP 2 set for selective reception, p. 100, SDELOVACI TECHNIKA
(Ministerstvo strojeronstvi) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 4, Apr. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

KLIMA, F.

Kline, F.; Dittl, A. Operational measure of the constant bandwidth of electron tubes. p.19.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

C Z

621.317.6 : 621.363.1
2761. Rapid measurement of gain-bandwidth factor of electronic valves. P. Klima and A. Dittl. *Státní právnický Úřad*, 14, No. 1, 19-22 (1953) in Czech.

The method described is accurate to within $\pm \frac{1}{2}\%$ and is applicable to the measurement of large quantities of valves of the same type. The gain-bandwidth factor of a pentode, W , under normal operating conditions is determined on the basis of two measured parameters: grid quality factor $W_g = g_m/2\pi C_g$ and anode quality factor $W_a = g_m/2\pi C_a$, where g_m is the mutual conductance of the valve, C_g and C_a being the input and output capacitances, respectively. W_g is measured with the valve connected as an amplifier having a resistance R_g in the anode, a signal of frequency f_0 being applied to the grid through a series resistance R_s ; the parameters R_g , R_s and f_0 are such that $R_g C_g \omega_0 > 1$ and $R_s C_g \omega_0 < 1$; under these conditions the factor W_g is given in terms of R_g , R_s , f_0 and the input and output voltages. W_a is determined in an amplifier circuit having an anode resistance such that $R_a C_a \omega_0 > 1$, the signal being applied directly to the grid. The gain-bandwidth factor is given by $W = \sqrt{W_g W_a}$. Detailed circuit diagrams for the measurement of W of the pentode, type 6AK5, are shown.

B. S. microsource

P. 500

KLIMA, F.; SMOLA, P.

Mobile relay transmitter MR 12, for the live shows on Czechoslovak television.

P. 200, (Sdlevaci Technika) Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (E&AI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

6.4300

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0/010/60/000/005/004/004
A121/A126

AUTHORS: Klina, F., Graduate Engineer, and Tuhl, R., Doctor of Engineering
(PRAGUE)

TITLE: SHF relayed communications

PERIODICAL: Radio und Fernsehen no. 5, 1960, 141 - 143

TEXT: The authors describe and submit technical data on the Czechoslovak mobile Tesla MT 11 and the stationary DT 11 relay stations used in television transmissions. The first design is used in transmissions between studio and transmitter or in TV spot-recordings up to a 60 km distance, whereas the second type is designed for stationary TV-nets. The apparatus are equipped with noval or micro-tubes; the transmitter tubes are special power klystrons with linear modulation characteristics, high stability of frequency and high durability. The relay stations operate in a temperature range of -20° to +40°C. Both designs can be used in radio bearing, too. The Tesla MT 11 relay station emitter amplifies the video signal at 1 v_{gg} in a wide-band video amplifier, the signal is supplied to the emitter klystron. The sound signal of 1.55 v_{eff} at 200 fl. is amplified and modulated to an adapter of 8.5 Mc at ± 75 kc frequency deviation. The klystron frequency

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SHF relayed communications

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A121/A126

deviation amounts to 8 Mc for the video signal and to 2 Mc for the adapter. The emitter is equipped with a cm-wave discriminator and a control unit for sound and picture, to the output of which a loudspeaker and a picture monitor can be connected. The receiver is equipped with a silicon diode conversion transducer. The video signal in the discriminator is amplified and the audio carrier branched off in the first stage of the image-intensifying screen and amplified by the audio to $1.55 \text{ v}_{\text{eff}}/200 \Omega$ symmetrical output voltage. A wavemeter, four measuring instruments and outputs for the connection of a monitor and a loudspeaker are available on the receiver. In case of stationary operation the separated installation of emitter and receiver is possible. A complete emitter or receiver set for spot-recording purposes consists of 6 independent units, i.e., of the parabolic reflector antenna, a rotary head, a stand, an emitter (or receiver), a power-supply unit, and the cables. The weight including the 1 m diameter parabolic reflector amounts to 75 kp. The advantages of the relay are a low noise level, small weight and dimensions, the possibility to use parabolic reflector antennas of various diameters and to pass over from a 750 Mw to a 100 Mw transmitting power. The technical data of the MT 11 design are: supply voltage 220 v \pm 5%, carrier frequency 8,100 - 8,500 Mc. Range: a) at a 100 Mw clystron output and 1 m antenna-diameter the range is 20 km at 41 dB signal-to-noise ratio and a 7 dB reserve for the auto-

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C/010/60/000/005/004/004
A121/A126

matic volume control; b) at a 100 Mw clystron output and 1.7 m diameter of antenna or 750 Mw clystron output and 1 m antenna-diameter the range is 35 km at 41 dB signal-to-noise ratio and a 12 dB reserve for the automatic volume control; c) at a 750 Mw clystron output and 1.7 m antenna-diameter the range is 60 km at 41 dB signal-to-noise ratio and a 16 dB reserve for the automatic volume control. The build-up time of an ideal impulse is below 75 nsec. The video input voltage is $1 - 2 v_{gg}$ at 75Ω , the output voltage $1 v_{gg}$ at 75Ω . The audio input voltage is $0.8 - 3.2 v_{eff}$ at 200Ω , the output voltage $1.55 v_{eff}$ at 200Ω . Signal-to-noise ratio: a) for the video-frequency channel minimum 41 dB at rated distance; for the audio-frequency channel minimum 52 dB at 1,000 cps and 47 dB at 50 cps. The non-linear distortion of the audio-frequency channel is 1 %; the width of the signal band is 30 cps - 15 kc/3 dB. Emitter: emitting power 750 Mw or 1,000 Mw; adapter of the audio-frequency channel 8.5 Mc at ± 75 kc frequency deviation. Emitter monitor output: image $1 v_{gg}$ at 75Ω , sound 50 Mw, 12Ω . Precision of frequency measurement by a wavemeter 0.05%. Power input about 400 w for 750 Mw emitting power. Receiver: intermediate frequency 130 Mc, band width 23-Mc/3 dB. Receiver monitor output: image $1 v_{gg}$ at 75Ω , sound 40 Mw, 12Ω . Precision of frequency measurement by a wavemeter 0.05%. Power input about 320 w. Dimensions of casings: 300 x 200 x 500 mm. Weights: emitter 20 kp, feeding part of emitter 22 kp, receiver 21 kp, feeding part of receiver 21 kp, parabolic reflector antenna

Card 3/5

SHF relayed communications

26668

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A121/X126

of 1 m diameter 6.5 kp, stand and rotary head 26 kp; minimum height of stand 130 cm, maximum height 170 cm; cable drum for 60 m cable 10 kp. The DT 11 stationary relay station for the 6 cm band permits the transmission of black-and-white TV signals in accordance to the CCIR or OIR standards; the maximum range of transmission at optical sight amounts to 100 km. The unit consists of a receiver, an emitter, power-supply sets, waveguide lines, parabolic reflector of 3 m diameter and additional equipment. The emitter consists among others of a modulation amplifier for the power reflex klystron 211 SR 51 and a monitoring amplifier. In the receiver the incoming signal is superimposed in a symmetrical conversion transducer and amplified by an intermediate frequency amplifier at a center frequency of 105 Mc and 28 Mc band width. The intermediate-frequency demodulation is carried out by a linearized wide-band discriminator circuit and a following video amplifier. The entire set can be used at heavy atmospheric conditions, too, the antenna withstands wind velocities of 160 km/h. The values of background noise correspond to the CCIR recommendations for a circle of unit radius of 280 km. The technical data are: frequency band 4,400 - 5,000 Mc; emitting power minimum 1 w; frequency modulation at the klystron; intermediate frequency 105 Mc; intermediate frequency band-width 27 Mc; stability of frequency $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$; maximum frequency deviation 10 Mc; video input voltage $1 V_{SS}$ at 75Ω ; range of adjustment + 14 to - 10 dB; output voltage

Card 4/5

SHF relayed communications

26668

0/010/60/000/005/004/004
A121/A126

1 v_{ss} at 75 Ω ; rise time <75 nsec; supply 220 v, single phase ± 5%, 50 cps;
diameter of parabolic reflector antenna 3 m; gain of antenna system 40 dB; total
weight including antenna about 800 kp; total rate of power input about 1.4 kva.
This article is a reprint from the Czechoslovak periodical KOVO-EXPORT. There are
5 figures.

Card 5/5

KLIMA, Frantisek, inn.

The mobile radio relay equipment MT 11. Sdel tech 9 no.6:
202-204 Je '61.

KLIMES, Bedrich MUDr. CSc.; KLIMA, Frantisek, promovany veterinarni lekar

Effectiveness of 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole in the control of chicken coccidiosis. Veter medicina 8 no.4:217-220 '63.

1. Chair of Poultry Diseases of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Higher School of Agriculture, Brno.

KLIMA, J.; PRASEK, K.

Intensification of the operation of compression generators. Paliva
44 no.5/6:142-144 My-Je '64.

Experiences in operating heavy duty compression generators and
possibilities of increasing the efficiency of compression gaseous
fication. Paliva 44 no.5/6:145-147 My-Je '64.

1. Research Institute of Fuels, Bechovice.

FRAZEK, K.; NEJEDLA, W., KLIMA, J.

Cooled steam pressure gasification of lignite. Paliva 45
no.1;13-19 Ja '65.

I. Research Institute of Fuels, Rechovice.

PRASEK, K.; KLIMA, J.; KRIZ, V.

Possibilities of increasing the gas production in pressure
gas plants. Paliva 45 no. 2:33-38 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Fuels, Pachovice.

PRASEK, K.; NEDOMA, W.; KLIMA, J.

Basic research on substance movements in pressure generator
models. Prace Ust paliv 8:5-38 '64.

VALEK, Dr. Jan; KLIMA, Jaroslav; KNUROWSKI, Tomas, inz.

No-cut gallery driving. Rudy 13 no. 2:57-66 F '65.

1. Zesazorudna doly a hrudkovny National Enterprise, Rypovice-Nuice (for Valek).
2. Central Administration of the Research and Mining of Radioactive Raw Materials, Pribraz (for Klina).
3. Institute of Ore Research, Prague (for Knurowski).

KLIMA, Jaroslav

Mine shells. Rudy 10 no.1:15-18 Ja '62.

1. Jachymovske doly, n.p., Jachymov.

KLDNA, Jaroslav

Methods of increasing the speed of drilling operations in
Jachymov mines. Rudy 10 no.1'26-29 Ja '62.

1. Jachymovske doly, n.p.

KLIMA, Jiri, doc., ins., kandidat ekonomickej ved

Economic evaluation of the loss of electricity in networks. Elektr. obzor 51 no.11:565-571 N '62.

1. Elektrotechnicka fakulta, Ceske vysoka uzeni technicke,

KLIMA, J.; FISER, V., ins.

A film on compressed-air hammer drilling. Rudy 11 no.5:
176-178 My '63.

1. Ustredni sprava vyzkusu a testy radioaktivnich surovin,
Pribran.

Klima, J.

Success of electrification in the Romanian People's Republic. p. 183
ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavní správa elek-
traren) Praha. Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1956

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

Klima, J.

Technical-economic calculations for long-distance transmission of
electric power. Tr. from the Russian. p. 131. ENERGETIKA.
(Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren)
Praha. Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

KLIVI, J.; SCHULZ, F.

Analysis of fulfillment of plan for proper electric and heat-power consumption. p. 56. ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

KLINT, J.

Laszlo Denke's Földmunkagépek (MACHINES FOR FARMWORK): a book review.
p. (3) of cover. JARULÓVÁK MELLÉKGÁZDASA ÉS GEPEK. Budapest. Vol. 2, no.
9, Sept. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956.

FIMISHANS, Bohuslav, Dr.; NEUMANN, Miroslav, Dr.; KLEIMA, Jaroslav, Dr.;
BARTA, Vladimir, MUDr; KVASICKA, Vladimir, MUDr; MAXA, Miroslav, MUDr

Chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema in farmers. Cas. lek.
cesk. 94 no.7:158-163 11 Feb 55.

1. Interni oddeleni OMZ ve Slanom; primar MUDr Bohuslav Fleischmann
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
bronchitis & pulm. emphysema in agriculture)
(AGRICULTURE
bronchitis & pulm. emphysema in farmers)
(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY
in agricultural workers)
(BRONCHITIS
in agricultural workers)

KLIMA, Josef; LUKES, Josef

Pulmonary chondrohamartoma. Cesk. rentg. 11 no. 4:268-271 Dec 57.

1. Rentgenologické oddelení CUNZ Kladno, prednosta K. Fried
Tuberkulosní oddelení CUNZ Kladno, prednosta J. Lukes.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, case reports

chondrohamartoma (Cx))

(CHONDROMA, case reports

pulm. chondrohamartoma (Cx))

(HAMARTOMA, case reports

same)

KLIMA, Josef; KAS, Svatopluk

Rare calcification of entire choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles.
Cesk. rentg. 13 no. 1:63-64 Feb 59.

1. Rentgenologické oddelení CUMK Ml. Boleslav, prednosta MUDr. J. Klíma
Neurologické oddelení CUMK Ml. Boleslav, prednosta MUDr. K. Hanf,

(CHOROIDAL VENTRICLES, dis.

diffuse calcification of choroid plexus, x-ray manifest. (Cx))

KLIMA, Josef, KOLIN, Vojtech

Endobronchial hamartoma. Cesk. rentgenol. 15 no.4:263-265 '61.

1. Rentgenologické oddelení OUNZ-Ml. Boleslav, prednosta MUDr. J.Klma
Patologickoanatomicke oddelení OUNZ-Ml. Boleslav, prednosta MUDr.
V.Kolin.

(BRONCHI neoplasma) (HAMARTOMA case reports)

ca

21

The determination of reactivity of coke. Edward Kudera and Josef Klimek (Ústav pro výzkum výroby železa, Prague). Patented a note 26, No. 2 J. 17-24 (1946). Methods for data of the reactivity of solid fuels which depend on the relation between the temp. of the fuel in contact with a stream of O₂ and the temp. of the heating medium are compared. An improved arrangement of Krebs's app. (cf. C. A. 38, 1632) is recommended. On aging for several months, some samples slightly increased whereas others decreased in reactivity, perhaps owing to the freeing or saturation of "free valencies." — L. J. Lederer.

J. Ledbetter

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6"

Absorption during gas analysis. Vladimír Procházka
and Jiří Kühn. Česk. Listy 49, 387-9 (1965). - The ef-
ficiency of absorption in app. of various designs was com-
pared. Absorption is incomplete at high flow rates
(1 L/sec.). The best absorption for CO_2 is 47% KOFI.
Poly-3, excess of KOH over the equiv. and for the absorp-
tion of all CO_2 in the min. to ensure complete absorption.
M. Hradilek

1499. TENTATIVE METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF BENZENE IN COKE OVEN GAS.
Prochaska, V and Kline, J. (Paliva, May/June 1950, vol. 30, 192-194). An apparatus was designed for determining benzene in coke oven gas by adsorption on activated carbon and a tentative method is proposed. The sensitivity and correction factor were evaluated by using known amounts of benzene. The correction factor of 0.6 ml is considered as acceptable owing to a wide experimental range of benzene content in gas. During industrial evaluation tests in coke oven plant lasting twenty four hours, the active carbon method was compared with the freezing out method and found to give practically identical results.
(L)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6

Methods of gas analysis

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6"

2029. THE REACTION OF SODIUM IODIDE IN BINE ATTENUATED.
Ulm, J. and Prochazka, V. (Prace Inst. Fizik. Fizik. Rady.
Mat. Mat. Fiz. Inst. Fizik., Prague, 1949, 1, 1-10.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6"

(1)

KLIMA, J.; VITVERA, J. - Paliva - Vol. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

Evaluation of spraying nozzles for washing and cooling gas. p. 34.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EHAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6

REMARKS OF THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES
1. China (Plenipotentiary Council, Beijing) - Peking
2. France (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris) - Paris
3. Germany (Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn) - Bonn
4. Italy (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome) - Rome
5. Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo) - Tokyo
6. United Kingdom (Foreign Office, London) - London
7. United States (Department of State, Washington, D.C.) - Washington, D.C.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6"

Klima, J.

Klima, J. Combustion of low-grade fuels; a contribution to the discussion on the combustion of low-grade fuels at the conference in Ostrava. p. 6.

Vol. 12, No. 1, Jan. 1957
PAPIR A CELULOZA
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KIMA -3

Conversion of natural gas [L. Hybla and J. Eljana
Vlachovský, ČSFR, Mělník, Czech. Repub. No.
92 (1957)] The possibility of interchangeable use of natural
gas, CO₂ and coal gas was discussed. This is done by heating
CO₂ enriched in H₂ and CO by means of a "catalytic
agent". On air steam, or other methods, the conversion
is usually 90-95% high temp. 700-800°C, pressure 100-200 atm,
1500° without a catalyst. Coal gas conversion is more difficult
but more than economic, and were stations in the U.S.A.
have been designed. 10 references.

3

Klima J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technolog. - Chemical Products and
Their Application - treatment of Natural Gases and
Petroleum, Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

H-23

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9291

Author : Helm J., Klima J.

Inst :

Title : Conversion of Natural Gas.

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1957, 37, No 3, 88-96

Abstract : A technical and economic comparison has been made of modern procedures of thermal and catalytic conversion of natural gas for the purpose of producing therefrom substitutes for standard city gas. It is shown that under conditions of the Czechoslovak People's Republic it may be profitable to combine the process of conversion with air with the process of conversion with oxygen or steam, and that conversion with oxygen is advantageous only if large oxygen plants are available. Data are presented

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application - Treatment of Natural Gases and
Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

H-23

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9291

concerning laboratory experiments on conversion of CH_4 with oxygen and with air enriched with O_2 , in reactors of two types, with Ni-, Mg-catalyst on a ceramic carrier; with an output of 4 nm³/hour of the reaction mixture, space velocity of CH_4 of 400 hour⁻¹ and temperature of 875° the residual CH_4 content was of about 1%. It is shown that the preferable design of the reactor is that with a tangential feed of both gases through 2 nozzles located above the catalyst layer.

Card 2/2

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KLIMA - J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels. 1-22

Abs Jour : Ref :hur - Khindya, No 6, 1950, 26451
Author : Klina J., Knor P., Vitvera J.
Inst :
Title : Utilization of Coal-Hydrogenation Waste to Increase
Production of City Gas During Periods of Peak Consump-
tion.
Orig Pub : Palivo, 1957, 37, No 9, 301-306

Abstract : To determine the possibility of increasing production
of city gas by means on an addition to gas-oven charge
of tarry waste of coal hydrogenation, full-scale experi-
mental runs were carried out in one chamber of a
Didier type oven which was equipped with separate conden-
sation unit. It is shown that optimal addition of waste
amounts to 6-8% by weight of the charge, which resulted
in an 11% increase of the gas yield with an increase of

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels.

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1950, 26451

the heating value of the gas by 500 kcal/m³.
The coke had better properties as to mechanical strength
and attrition characteristics. Industrial conditions of
putting into practice of this process are considered.

Card 2/2

- 47 -

KLIMA, J.; STROBL, J.; ODEHNAL, S.

Use of petroleum and oils in the development of the gas industry. p. 221.

PALIVA. (Ministerstvo paliv a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro vyuzaeni paliv pri Ceskoalovenske akademii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 39, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6

NE DOLIA, W.; PRASEK, K.; KLIMA, J.

Pressure gasification of fuel with liquid slag disposal. Paliva 41
no. 7:214-222 J1 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6

KLIMA, J.; KNOR, F.

Examination of ground gas conversion and conversion catalysts.
Prace výzkumu paliv 4:142-168 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6"

KLIMA, J.; PRASER, K.; MEDOMA, V.

Study of the motion of a gasifying agent and cinder in a model
of pressure generators. Paliva 42 no.1:3-11 Ja '62.

1. Ustav pro výskum paliv, Bechovice.

PRASEK, K.; KLIMA, J.; NEDOMA, V.

New possibility of gas production by using nuclear energy. Paliva
42 no.6:165-167 Je '62.

PRASEK, K.; KLIMA, J.; MEDOMA, W.

Technical and economic examination of lighting gas production
by gasification in generators with removal of fluid slag. Paliva
42 no.9:257-261 S '62.

KLIMA, K.: PROS, Z.: WANLEK, L.

An electronic apparatus for measuring the constants of elasticity in rocks. In German.

p 106 (Studia Geophysica Et Geodactica) Vol 1 no 1 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no 1 Jan 1958

KLIMA, Karel, inz.

Vibrating feeder in mining operations. Rudy 10 no.1:31-32 Ja '62.

1. Vyrojova stredisko, Ustredni sprava vynkumu a texby radicaktivnich
surovin, Pytlis, n.p., Dubenec u Pribrami.

KLIMA, Karel, ins.

Vibrating conveyors and feeders abroad and in Czechoslovakia.
Ins stavby 11 no.8:Suppl.: Mechanizace no.8:118-125 '63.

1. Vyvojové střediště, Ústřední správa výzkumu a testy radioaktivních surovin. Bytis, n.p.

KLIMA, Karel, ins.

Vibrating feeders in mine operations. Rady 11 no.1-23-25 Ja '63.

1. Vyvoje stredisko, Ustredni sprava vykumu a tesby radio-aktivnich surovin, Jochnovske doly, Bytis, n.p.

PAVLIK, Oldrich, ins.; KLIMA, Karel

Fuel oil supply in steel mills. Hut listy 16 no. 4:241-249
Ap '61.

1. Vítkovické závody Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

Alma Rane

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - High Pressure Physics D-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 5775

Author : Klima Karel, Wanick Ladvik APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6
Inst : Not Given
Title : Measurement of High Short-Time Pressures with the Aid of
Photographic Emulsions

Orig Pub : Českosl. casop. fys., 1956, 6, No 3, 363-364

Abstract : See Abstract 5774

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - High Pressure Physics D-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 5774

Author : Klima Karel, Wanick Ladvik
Inst : Geophysics Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague
Title : Measurement of High Short-Time Pressures with the Aid of Photo-

KLIMA, Karel; VANEK, Ludovik [Vaneek, Ludovik]

A new method of measuring absorption coefficient of strong pressure waves on the models of solids. Studii astron seismol 6 no.2:211-216 '61.

1. Geofizicheskiy institut ChSSR, Prague

14987

9.9865
24.12.66S/169/62/000/012/008/095
D228/U307AUTHORS: Klima, Karol and Vanek, LyudovikTITLE: New method of measuring the absorption coefficient
of strong pressure waves on solid body specimensPERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 11,
abstract 12A105 (Studii si cercetări astron. si
seismol. 6, no. 2, 1961, 211-216 (summary in Ruman.))

TEXT: A new method was tested for determining the absorption coefficient α in rock specimens under high stress, created by an explosive blast (from 3 to 5 g hexocene, 10 g trinitrotoluene) transmitting pressure through a lead washer to the end of a cylindrical specimen. A piezophotographic amplitude indicator was placed at the opposite end. The pressure impulse lasted for about 10^{-5} sec. α was found from the formula: $A_1/A_2 = \exp -\alpha(r_2 - r_1)$, where A is the amplitude and r is the height of the specimens. No dependence of α on the charge was found; the dependence of α on the diameter of the specimen was appreciable, but it was not investigated.

Card 1/2

3/169/62/000/012/008/095
D228/U307

New method of measuring ...

in detail. α differs in zones of rupture, plasticity and elasticity. The values of α are given in cm⁻¹: 0.94 and 0.52 for sand and lead in the plastic zone; 0.011, 0.016 and 0.0054 for limestone, granite and steel in the elastic zone. All results are tentative.

Abstracter's note: Complete translation

Card 2/2

VANEK, I.; KLIMA, K.; PROS, Z.

Methods of measuring the absorption of elastic waves in rock
specimens. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.5:603-609 My '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Chekhoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk, Geofizicheskiy institut.
(Elastic waves)

PROS, Zdenek; VANEK, Jiri; KLIMA, Karel

The velocity of elastic waves in dolomite and greywacke under the pressures up to 4 kilobars. Studia geophys 6 no.4:347-368 '62.

1. Geophysical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Praha 4
Sporilov, Beconi II.

KLIMA, Karel; VANEK, Jiri; PROS, Zdenek

The attenuation of longitudinal waves in diabase and graywacke
under pressures up to 4 kilobars. Studia geophys 8 no. 3:247-254
'64.

1. Institute of Geophysics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague 4 - Sporilov, Booni II.

L 01512-66 EMA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024319

02/0023/64/008/003/0247/0254

37
34
B

AUTHOR: Klime, Karol; Vanek, Mri; Prok, Zdenek

TITLE: Attenuation of longitudinal waves in diabase and greywacke under pressures of up to four kilobars

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodetica, no. 3, 1964, 247-254

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, seismography, hydrostatic pressure

13,44,55

ABSTRACT: This article reports on measurements of the attenuation of longitudinal waves in diabase and greywacke of the Tříbram (Czechoslovakia) mining region under hydrostatic pressure of up to 4 kilobars. The measurements were made at the high-pressure laboratory of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, of the Academy of Sciences USSR, in Moscow, simultaneously with recording of the velocities of elastic waves under hydrostatic pressure, using the method of transmission. The investigations showed that the attenuation coefficient declines with increase in pressure; in diabases the change with pressure is 2-4 times and those

Card 1/2

L 01512-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024319

In graywacke are 10 times the corresponding changes in the velocity of the longitudinal waves. It appears that grain boundaries in the rock play an important role in the variation of the attenuation of longitudinal waves during compression. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 8 graphs, 1 table.

3

ASSOCIATION: Geophysical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: 16Dec63

EMOL: 00

44,55

SUB CODE: DS

NR KEY Sov1 003

OTHER: 005

J725

Card 2/2 AF

ACC NR: AT6032817

(A)

SOURCE CODE: P0/0000/66/000/000/0127/0130

AUTHOR: Knoblochova, A. (Prague); Proš, Z. (Prague); Klíma, K. (Prague)

ORG: Geophysics Institute, CSAV (Geofyzikalni Ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Ultrasonic study of the anisotropy of barium titanate ceramics

SOURCE: Conference on Acoustics of Solid Media. Warsaw, 1964. Proceedings.
Warsaw, PWN, 1966, 127-130

TOPIC TAGS: barium titanate, ceramic material, ultrasonic velocity

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the elastic properties of barium titanate ceramics, the velocities of longitudinal ultrasonic waves were measured at 19°C as functions of the voltage of the applied electric field. The anisotropy of the elastic parameters caused by the pressing during the preparation of the barium titanate plates could be observed even after the firing. The anisotropy coefficient changes between 0.98 and 1.04 under the influence of the outer electric field. With the exception of the curve of initial polarization, the dependence of anisotropy on the voltage of the outer electric field is symmetrical and has a hysteresis-type character. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1

KLJMA, L.

"Problems of constructing and repairing dirt roads." p. 203

ERDESZETTUDOMANYI KOZLEMENYEK. Erdosernoki Foiskola. Az Erdosernoki
Foiskola Kozlemenymi Sopron, Hungary, 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.